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remains a matter for future consideration for the joint council and the institutions concerned.

THE medical correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "It is worth noting that whereas the death rate in 1851-1860 was 3,841 per million (all forms of tuberculosis), it was only 1,352 per million in 1913. During the war there was an increase, but in 1919 a sharp fall occurred to a figure lower than any previously recorded. This fall continued in 1920; in 1921, taking into consideration the increase of population, the position was again satisfactory, though a slight increase over 1920 was recorded. This slight increase was almost negligible in males (from 998 to 1,002 per million), but in females it was more appreciable (756 to 777 per million). Both the number of deaths and the death rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were lower in 1921 than in 1920. Sir George Newman asks whether this slight check to the fall in the mortality of pulmonary tuberculosis bears any relation to the large amount of unemployment in 1920. It may well do so, for tuberculosis flourishes in conditions of malnutrition and poverty. In Germany, for example, the tuberculosis death rate increased from 1914 onwards until, in 1916, it was double the pre-war rate. In 1917 it was still higher. In 1918 there were 40,000 more deaths in Germany from tuberculosis than in 1913. A similar state of matters has been reported from Poland, where in 1917, in Warsaw, four out of every hundred persons were said to have died from this cause. The mortality decreased from the date of the departure of the German army and the cancelling of the rigorous food restrictions. These facts are of great importance. They tend to confirm the view that our gradual deliverance from this scourge is due to better feeding.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE will of the late Mrs. Harriet L. Cramer, widow of the late owner of the *Evening Wisconsin*, leaves \$100,000 to the arts and science department of Marquette University and approximately \$1,000,000 to Marquette Univer-

sity Medical School. This is the second million that the medical department of Marquette University has received in the past four years.

THE Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan, has recently opened the departments of medicine and engineering to women students. Women are barred from attending the University of Tokyo.

DR. ARTHUR GRISWOLD CRANE has been elected president of the University of Wyoming to succeed Dr. Aven Nelson, president since 1917 and previously professor of botany. Dr. Crane was major in the Sanitary Corps during the war.

THE REVEREND ALBERT C. FOX, S.J., former president of Campion College, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, has been appointed president of Marquette University, succeeding the Reverend Herbert C. Noonan, S.J. Father Noonan assumes other administrative work in the Missouri province of the Jesuit Order.

DR. WILLIAM C. ROSE, professor of biological chemistry at the medical school of the University of Texas, has been appointed professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Illinois.

DR. HOWARD BISHOP LEWIS, instructor of physiological chemistry at the University of Michigan Medical School, has been appointed to a chair of physiology at the university.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR R. B. ROBBINS will return to the University of Michigan after two years' absence in actuarial work in the departments of insurance of Missouri and New York.

At the University of Colorado, Assistant Professor G. H. Light has been promoted to a full professorship of mathematics and Dr. Claribel Kendall to an assistant professorship.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

TINGITIDÆ OR TINGIDÆ

THE proper form to be used as the family-name for the Lace-bugs (*Hemiptera*) has been the subject of considerable correspondence between Professor Carl J. Drake and the writer of these lines.

The generic name *Tingis* was first employed

in the *Hemiptera* by Fabricius ("Systema Rhynogotorum," 1803, p. 124). Fabricius named a number of genera in the *Hemiptera* employing ancient Greek names of cities, from which the insects which he was describing had, no doubt, come. *Tingis* is the Greek name of Tangiers in Morocco. It is also spelled by classic authors *Tingi* and sometimes *Tinge*. Strabo in his *Geography*, Part 1, 3, 1, § 140, speaks of Τίγγος and uses the genitive form Τίγγιος. This shows that the root or stem of the word is Τίγγι = *Tingi*. The adjectival form derived from the noun *Tingis* in Latin is *Tingitanus*. (Cf. Valpy's edition of the *Delphin Classics*, Vol. No. LXXXIX, p. 882, where comment is made upon the passage in Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, Lib. V, 1, 1: "*Tingitana pertinet a freto Gaditano ad fines usque Marocani regni*." This adjectival form plainly indicates that the Latin root of the noun is *Tingit*.

In forming family names the fixed rule is to suffix "*idæ*" to the stem, and it is the rule that the Latinized form of Greek words should be employed. The Latin stem, as shown above, of the ancient name of Tangiers is "*Tingit*." Adding "*idæ*" to this we have the word *Tingitidæ*. The Greek stem, if the Latin is overlooked, is Τίγγι = *Tingi*. Suffixing "*idæ*" to this we should have form *Tingiidæ*, which has never been used.

The first time that a family name was given to the Lace-bugs was in 1833 when Laporte employed the term *Tingidites* (*Galicism*). Westwood in 1840 used the word "*Tingidæ*." Amyot and Serville in 1843 employed the Gallicized form *Tingides*; Stål in 1873 employed the form *Tingitidæ* and was followed by Uhler, Champion, Horvath, Oshanin, Osborn, Drake and a number of others. Then Duzee in 1917 in his "Catalogue of the Hemiptera of America North of Mexico" employed "*Tingitidæ*" as the family name, citing Laporte as his authority.

The writer of these lines having regard to etymology and the rules governing the construction of family-names is decidedly of the opinion that "*Tingitidæ*" is the correct form of the word, formed as it is by suffixing "*idæ*" to the Latin stem *Tingit*. Westwood's

"*Tingidæ*" is in error, *first* because had he studied the classic Greek he would have discovered that the root is not *Ting* but *Tingi*; and *secondly*, because he did not follow the rule which calls for the employment of the Latinized form of the word. *Tingididæ* as used by Van Duzee is wholly in error, based, as it is, upon the mistake of Laporte who imagined that the genitive of *Tingis* was Τίγγιδος, instead of Τίγγιος as given by Strabo.

The conclusion of the matter in the mind of the writer is that the word *Tingitidæ* is not merely formed according to the requirements of scientific nomenclature, but according to classic use. It furthermore has in its favor the weight of authority, having been used by a number of eminent gentlemen, distinguished not merely for their entomological but for their philological attainments. They have already been mentioned. The question of priority can not be invoked as against the correct structure of language.

W. J. HOLLAND

CARNEGIE MUSEUM,
AUGUST 2, 1922

THE GLACIATION OF THE CORDILLERAN REGION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Because of general interest in the subject of glaciation in the Cordilleran region and of recent discussion in SCIENCE of the origin of the Palouse soils the investigation of the writer in the twelve-months past in the region about Spokane, Washington, may merit the attention of your readers.

The investigation began with discovery of evidence of glaciation on the basalt plateau about Spokane some four or five hundred feet above the train of the valley glacier in Spokane Valley (described and mapped by Campbell, N. P. R. R. Guide-book of the U. S. Geol. Survey, 1916). Examination proved that all of these "prairies" (Pleasant Prairie, Five Mile Prairie, Sunset Prairie, Moran Prairie and Paradise Prairie) occupying this plateau bore evidence in the form of erratic boulders, gravel, sand and clay, of depths varying from nothing to fifteen feet or more, of ground ice on the level tops of the plateaux. In the valley of